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this to THE SEN.

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. Trade Relations With Canada

The Boston Advertiser suggests that n Canada's case the maximum tariff rule of the Payne bill will be suspended and a new trade treaty with our neighgress. Such a treaty should have been both countries is unquestionably sound. made ten years ago and such a treaty should be made now. Moreover, it would be impossible to make the terms of such a convention too liberal. A statesmen. American and Canadian, selection of committees by the Represince the year 1866.

A reciprosity treaty with Canada. March 16, 1855. It provided that:

"The articles enumerated in the schedule of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, shall be admitted into each country respectively free of duty.

The schedule included the products mine products and the products of the 1884 the United States sold to Canada brought from Canada merchandise valued at 38.784.412 In operation the treaty proved to be more advantageous to Canada than to the United States In 1861 the inward and outward accounts were equalized, each standing at about \$23,000,000. In 1866, when the treaty expired as a result of denouncement by the United States, imports from Canada exceeded \$48,000,000, while exports to Canada were only \$23,500,000

The reasons for the denouncement rere somewhat complex. It was held that commercially the arrangement was altogether too one sided. The everlasting "fisheries question" was tangled up in it and by it, but "the real cause of its repeal," says the Canadian historian Sir JOHN BOURINGT, "was the prejudice on account of its supposed sympathy the Confederate States during the A large body of men secession war in the North believed that the repeal Canada to join the republic, and a bill was actually introduced in the House of

a number of efforts to buine reciprocal countries since the treaty of 1854 was santly to be voters about the need of commissioned by the Governor of the negotiated, it is regarded of essential further revion. importance that a list of manufactured

countries. seciprocal trade relations between Can- Dennis, Sandwich and Saamore in Roman lacked the Indiana advantage, sda and the United States, but his ardor fact every habitable spot in he Four- the elder Mr. TARKINGTON has sought was effectively cooled by his experience teenth district, for he has averaged fif. to make his way upon his own merits and a member of the Joint High Commis- teen speeches a day have heart him under a nom de guerre, we believe that sion which met in Quebec in August, make this extraordinary prediction 1805, and by the general attitude of the recent years repeatedly declared in to pass some legislation in accordance with their Poosier is born, will be given to a waitect that while Canada is ready at any promise to revise the tariff downward .

tionaness, but it may be well to remem- can be given to the care of a bull. her that Canadian commerce for this four times Canada's present population. It is also to be noted that the foreign commerce of China with its 400,000,000. Potomac on fire if sent to Washington. and is about 50 per cent, greater than the commerce of Japan with its 50,000,-000. Sir WILFRID's declaration regarding tanada's economic independence was when the statement was made, dence or increase British influences. With the development of the Dominion there has come naturally a measure of

bumptiousness The menace of broken relations and closer trade relations with our northern Sir Elbon Gorst. bor he adopted by authority of Con- argument of immeasurable benefit to situation. The Egyptian Gazette says:

The Next Step.

Unusually pessimistic persons in Washington now express the apprehension reciprocal arrangement with Canada has that the next step of the victorious been the desire and the effort of many House coalition will be to ordain the sentatives themselves. It is not enough to enlarge the Committee on Rules and igned June 5, 1854, went into effect on to exile the Speaker from its membership. The logical if not inevitable to do except to decide parliamentary squabbles and look beautiful.

A few considerations, not so many halt before this proposition. Four hun-ing into the hands of England. with seats and functions for eight number might capitulate to modesty fanatic [BRAHIM WARDANY clothed in the alluring garb of doubt as The existence of secret societies for to their fitness for the task.

of Congress, most of them of course in made up to a great extent of students the so-called "lower house." They in- and dismissed and dissatisfied functionstraighten Possum Fork, provide pen-political assassination and boycotts have sions for the stepchildren of the young been frequently discussed and freely of the Northern States against Canada wives of decrepit veterans, multiply recommended as a means of bringing to rural delivery routes, settle boundary an end the British occupation. To counlines between chicken farms, reduce the teract this influence the British Governers and do a thousand other things ment of the existing press law and also of the treaty would sooner or later force never dreamed of in the philosophy of an improvement not only of the discithe Founders. It is believed by a dis- pline in the schools but of a system of cerning few that the authors of these epresentatives providing for her ad- bills, acting under whip and spur from against the spread of anarchy and sedission." While this was doubtless a home would in a majority of cases pre- tion. That the Nationalist party is the personal tax although its plant or in the American attitude, it is fer to have them permanently clois- stronger than ever in Egypt there can be able that the fisheries issue and the tered and to pose ever after as the vic- no doubt, but what use it will make of obvi onesidedness of the trade advirus of a pernicious tyranny. But the the increased strength and what effect success of the revolt and the now lower- it will have upon the British occupation In a year the imports from ing possibility that it may go further are as much problems now as ever S28,000,000, con 10 348,000,000 to is engaging many minds. In the heat before fewal of the anadian proposals for re- and fury of conflict all things looked eaty in 1866 were rejected red and the gaudium certaminis made by the Ways 4 Means Committee with short work of sober calculation. Now Naught may surprise, while all must "no longer desl, trade between the "no longer designated by the longer designation of principle of recipro.

setts To-day.

The main Congress district of Massachusetts by boundary of Hoosier life. Above all difficulty appears to have bon Canada's the death of WILLIAM C. LOVERING, the else is interature, not a product by any desire to limit the exchange o natural Taunton manufacturer, is to be filled at means. Indiana is literature itself, a Mr. BLAINE told a special commajon and EUGENE N. Foss, formerly of the from the confines of the Buckeye on the from Canada that "the Government and Republican party but now a Democrat east and the cross boundaries of unrenew the treaty of 1854 nor to agree in regular standing. Mr. Foss was the lettered Illinois to the sunset a pyramid renew the treaty of 1854 nor to agree in regular standing. Mr. Foss was the lettered Illinois to the sunset, a pyramid bill of 1991 was the political stand of Le upon any commercial reciprocity confined to natural products alone." He wish was too close for comfort for the Indianapolis. There is Indiana's throbupon any commercial reciprocity con-fined to natural products alone." He overnor at the last State election, of Washington and Meridian streets in the total that "in view of the great develope with was too close for comfort for the Indianapolis. There is Indiana's throbstated that "in view of the great develop- Relablicans. He attributed the falling bing heart. ment of industrial interests of the United off in their plurality to dissatisfaction States and of changed conditions of with the Payne tariff law, and in his came novelist is scarcely in itself matter of lie the commercial relations of the two paign fo Congress he has talked inces- news; the register of vital statistics is

The Repulsican Congress committee tificate of birth paners of citizenship in goods be included in the schedules of does not seek to be worrying about the republic of letters. But there is an articles for free or favored exchange." the result of he special election in interest for the biologist in this news of The commissioners declared themselves Massachusetts. It has sent no speak- the latest Hoosier to assume the duties on such a basis. Their decision was naturally expects that the successor of called by residence in Centre township, defensible from a Canadian point of Mr. Loyening, whose olurality was 14,- Marion county, the Hon. JOHN STEVENview, but perhaps unfortunate for both 241 in 1908 and 11,187 is 1906, will be a SON TARKINGTON, father of his son. Republican. Precedent however hold Timorous in his station in the un-Sir WILFEID LAURIER became Premier no terror for Free Raw Meerials Foss, brage of a name, forgetting that while

If this district repudiates the high tarifichy apolis and has been accepted of the Epited States toward reciprocity with electing me to Congress the Republican lender magazines as JOHN STEVENSON Hav-Canada While he has at all times dis-will, in my opinion, do something at this session ing found pleasure and profit in his trial played the utmost cordiality and friend- to ity and avert popular condemnation next fail flights, he has yielded to the call of Indithip toward this country, he has during in the general elections. They will make haste lyna; his novel, the novel to which every

time to consider new treaty relations. Mr. Buchanan has made no whirt- John Stevenson Tarkington. It is to ceding as well as lest night. Beethoven wrote with the United States any movement in wind campaign, but has contented him- be haped that the monthly lists of the that direction must originate in this self with talking conventional party best sellers have left a gap for the inserdoctrine in the principal towns and tion of this new work in the March In 1903 Sir Willerin averred that the denying that the tariff has anything to returns special reasons for unrestricted reci- do with the high cost of living. Perhaps On and after Thursday the critics procity with the United States no longer Mr. Buchanan's most violent utterance will have their will of this novel of the existed, a fact more obvious to-day was his saying at Attleboro that "the Cato of Indianapolis. With the literary than it was then. To those whose opin- Democratic party as an advocate of free merits of the work we may not deal until

of population only this savors of bump. care of a protective tariff than sheep of. But to the biologist the literary

Perhans it was the consideration that year will equal the commerce of the not much glory could be gained by serv-United States when this country had ing out the remainder of the term that men from competing for the party 7.500,000 people, exceeds the foreign BUCHANAN nor Mr. Foss would set the

The new Egyptian Cabinet that was formed following the murder of the was not an overstatement, and Canada's Prime Minister Boursos Pasha seems position is much stronger now than it to have failed to restore political confi-

The Nationalist party, that has been working quietly for the last few years Canadian arrogance, resembling and per- for a Constitution, is jubilant over the haps even rivalling our own, but people selection of MOHAMMED SAID BET as on this side of the line will do well to Prime Minister, because he is a Moslem think little and say less about Canadian and believed to be less favorable to British occupation than was his predecessor. The Christian Coots, with whom Bouof a trade war which could only prove TROS Pasha was affiliated and who costly and harmful to both has, in any were generally considered friendly to event, served a useful purpose. It has British interests, say that a great misplaced in new light and before a greater take was made in the reconstruction number of people the value and perhaps of the Cabinet. They accuse the British the necessity of commercial concord of weakness in dealing with the matter. between Canada and the United States. A significant sign of their change of The present experience may even serve attitude is the fact that after the fuas a prelude to a community of eco- neral of Bournos Pasha the Coptic comnomic interests of incalculable profit to munities passed votes of thanks to the both countries. In effort to establish Khedive, but rejected a similar vote to

neighbor there is a splendid oppor- In view of these incidents and many tunity for the Administration. The others similar in character representaargument of injury and rain to domestic tions are being made to the British Govinterests is entirely fallacious and the ernment to induce it fully to realize the

> Everybody knows that the Egyptian Government in the measures which it must now adopt ditious and anarchical teaching in this country will have to defer in every important case to the opinion of the Home Government. There are, wever, two alternatives before the Liberal Government: They can take the responsibility for whatever may occur upon their own shoulders or they can give Sir Panon Goagt a free hand to deal with the matter as he sees fit.

There is no doubt that the granting of a Constitution to Turkey and the deprojection of the movement will be to di- thronement of the old Shah of Persia vest the Speaker of all power and leave have much inflamed the Nationalist him stranded in the chair with nothing party. The first thing that they wish to accomplish is to get rid of the British occupation, and any act of the British Government in Egypt is invariably conof the field, the farm and the forest, but quite important, might be urged in strued as tending to permanent occupathe negative of this proposition, begin- tion and eventual annexation. The last sea, but no manufactaired goods. In ning with the fact that the House con-incident of this nature grew out of cersists in round numbers of 400 members, tain proposals contained in the draft of merchandise valued at \$24,157,812, and while the total population of the com- the Suez Canal convention, and because mittees is about soo. Even the most Bournos Pasha favored some of these rancid and hysterical insurgent will the Nationalists said that he was playdred men charged with the responsi- attacks that were made upon him by bility of creating sixty-five committees the Level, one of the extreme Nationalist organs, both from the fact of his hundred influences will, in all human being a Coptic Christian and a British probability, succumb at least to hesita- sympathizer, were held by many to be tion. It is conceivable even that a large the inciting cause of his murder by the

the conversion of the population to ex-During this session some 40,000 bills treme Nationalist views, which was at have been introduced in the two houses first doubted, has been proved. They are clude propositions to deepen Dack Lake. aries, and in some of the clubs holy wars. jail sentences of deserving Rough Rid- ment has called for a stricter enforce-

long sought the raw material of their mendacious art between the rugged In the next thirty 3 ers Canada made The Special Election in Massachus bars of Michigan City on the lacustrine trade relations, but met ith no success The vacancy made in the Fourteenth county, which established the southern north and Hooppole township, Posev

> That Indiana has produced another Commonwealth to issue with every cer-

> nom de plume passes current in Indianing world on Thursday as the work of

ion of Canada is based on the matter trade cannot any more be allowed to take the open season begins and the law is of a politician.

quality is unimportant; the problem of acquired and inherited characteristics under the Mendelian law is all absorbing. We are already familiar with the prevented intellectual and ambitious fact that merit in the Chinaman alive may earn nobility for his ancectors long commerce of Canada, with its possibly nominations. Probably neither Mr. since dead, but Indiana essays to do what China has never adventured; inverted atavism from the living son to the living sire has never before offered itself for consideration. Thursday's output will be awaited with keen expectation; our biologists are eager to see if the style and constructive ability prove retrocommunicable from BOOTH to JOHN STEVENSON, TARKINGTONS both. If indeed this prove to be the case, then will Indiana have given to the world something that will outweigh its sum of literary output, massive as that already is. The whole study of evolution will remove

> The world a-tiptoe awaits Thursday and the outcome of this Hoosier experiment in heredity of negative polarity.

bodily to a new foundation. DARWIN

and LAMARCK MENDEL and WEISMANN

will interest only as picturesque gropers

after truth. The study of man will have

to be rewritten on the Indiana model.

Lik s father, lik son is the converse

A hangman wanted for a Kansas job. - Er

It ought to be a big job

There is to be no love feast of Demo rate at Springfield, Mo., with Judge GAYNOR as guest of honor. In the first place he declined the invitation because could not spare the time from his committee in charge has decided to have no dinner because its motives have been misunderstood and it feels hurt committee had no idea of bringing out Judge GAYNOR as a Presidential candidate, and now makes this explanation.

The misapprehension is chargeable to sensa on seriously.

The statement is obscure Who in Missouri has any Presidential prospects except that distinguished promoter the moralities JOSEPH W. FOLK. and he is much too modest and retiring a man to object to the presence of rivals

THE BROUGH BILL View of the Reason and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIE. The Inten Brough in regard to the taxation of manufactur ng corporations is misunderstood by one of our correspondents, who thinks that it is pro-losed to place an added burden upon manufac-The contrary is the case

porations, but they are subject to local assess ent and taxation upon their personal property well as upon their real estate.

If the present laws for the taxation of personal operty were strictly enforced throughout the many manufacturers would be driven to States or out of business. The genera policy of assessors is to be lenient in assessing manufacturers, but whenever an attempt is made to enforce the law in one locality it results in a discrimination which is a heavy burden upon ; industry affected. Manufacturers have to ell in a State wide and nation wide market, and by their competitors they cannot add them to the

This will substitute a mathe It is not proposed to disturb the present

helped draw this bill at the request of the the original location. This bill and the whole question of taxes on manufacturing cornorations

The Origin of the Associations Bill.

products, an arrangement mile to the advantage of Canada and of imited benefit to the United States.

I 1892

Buchanan, the Republican candidate, Michigan and the grimy flow of the Ohio.

unable for various reasons to treat ers of national contation there, and of that literary station to which he was and pray that this thing will never be put through in 1896. He was openly desirous of Woods Hole, Buzzards Bay Cohasset, he and Caro were of equal years the abled and now averaging seventy five years of

scheme of the great tone er was placed in possession of the fact that one symphony, to the other, in all the preout a consistent scheme of soul expression by means of the orchestral apparatus. The sym phonies are like chapters in a stupendous creational account, the veritable genesis of the tone

The Chinese Wall was finished I do all my fence mending at one lick." as

unced the Emperor. Thus he proved himself a statesman instead

PRINCETON.

THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SE the impassioned discussion of Mr. Clevesite and so many other trrelevant persons and things in the Princeton There are but two questions. t'an the larger social life of undergraduates be made more effectively contributive to intellectual progress? For what sort of graduate work Princeton University want to stand? The two things may or may not be related, but the present heated discussion has

reided them together Princeton had an offer of a million after some negotiations and much talk permitted the offer to pass think a mistake was made Same the president managuared to reject the offer heen such a show of feeling at every turn in the discussion that the facts The offer was for graduate werk, and the gift would not have relieved the need for general college endow ment, but its rejection may prejudice other donors. Why was it not accepted? Can the president be justified? Princeton has always been and must re

essentially a liberal school for older

No one pretends that even after become primarily a seat of highest learning. The president is bound to deem the undergraduates his chief charge and to test every new scheme by its probable effect or He has been successful the existing work. in elevating the standards and improving the quality of the intellectual work of the undergraduates. These betterments have pparently gone as far as may in the presence of social conditions which distraction and diffusion. such college has as one of its educational forces the subtle liberalizing influence of haracteristic campus life. The boys train each other almost as effectively as the teachers train them. In later years this "unoff cinl" education has tended to swamp the

Students devote so large a part of their nergies to athletic, social and other activities which have no organic or intimate and the classroom and the textbooks are secondary forces. One phase of this ex pansion of independent student activity the development of a club life with score of petty centres from which disinte grating social influences emanate to affect all other activities. Certain clubs are deemed socially superior to others characteristic campus life has become tunate inequality of student opportunity dency and impartially to reclaim for the shale student body some of the preempter social influences, devised a plan of entarg ing the social units and providing for the groups as would permit and foster socia neluding even such outcasts as freshme nd unmarried teachers practicable, would strengthen the intel ectual toge of college life, and it need not take lack a dull boy. But college tradinake lack a dull boy ons are quick in the making and the clube fact very modern, had, in the lough in inds of the club alumni, taken on a sacred The suggestion was rudely thrown back and withdrawn from official consider He has since, however, been regarded as an executive whose ideas were danger o vested social interests

When the college was rechristened "uni

strong graduate work in his announced continued to be on the improvement of the All the world knows of hu admirable success with the preceptoria system, which has been the chief instrument of intellectual reform. Hitherto little has been done to develop the graduate work section was created provide a rule of taxation which will be uniform with its own chairman, or dean, and a few throughout the State, the bill introduced by of the regular college professors have voisenator Brough provides that the local tax on universed to do the extra teaching for a rela-manufacturing corporations shall be based upon taxely small number of graduate students. the dividend paid and that personal property Princeton has as yet neither enjoyed nor pretended to have a high rank as a place for special advanced work in liberal studies. natical rule for the present guesswork and will for special advanced work in liberal studies, prevent arbitrary discrimination and excessive When the new section was formed efforts mmensurate with the expectations or the which were then entertained. I the dein, prepared a prospectus sedient for raising the needed mone the pictured his dream of a separa separate This graduate college, and is been confused with d which embraces the t higher work, includgraduate the graduate school which embra whole equipment for higher work, ing the special use of the libraries. ing the special use of the libraries, labora-tories, museums and lecture halls of the old college. It is to be observed that while the trustees appointed their purpose. New York Board of Trade and Transportation has called to meet at Rochester March No.

Personally I would prefer to see manufacturers exempt from taxation upon their machinery and stocks of goods, as is done by law in Penni sylvania and by practice in a good many cities in this State and New Jersey. Certainty anne protection must be granted to the manufacturing interests of this State against arbitrary and discriminating assessment if New York wishes to retain its manufacturing supremacy. Penn sylvania has been gaining on New York and is now a close second, white New Jersey is increasing its manufacturing product at a much (aster rate than New York.

New York.

A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York.

A. C. PLEYDELL.

New York.

A. C. PLEYDELL.

The drain of the Associations 1911.

The drain of the Associations 1911. aveighed against graduate methods which contrasted

The Grigin of the Associations Bill.

To the Entrino of The Six we in work editorial article France's Wasted thurse Property of the corporation shike was the immediate cause of the bill against the associations and which I'll it was not the agent of a religious and nolitical compitacy and all the appearance of one. What was that corporation and which I'll it was not the agent of a religious and nolitical compitacy and all the appearance of one. What was that corporation and what were its manifestations which gave it the appearance of such conspiracy.

Anover, March 16.

The immediate cause of the associations bill of 1901 was the political stand of Lot Croir, a newspaper, the capital for which was provided by the Assumptionian Fathers. The investigation showed that their congregation had been active in many business affairs, in politics and something very like an organization to overthrow the republic the first corporation attacked was the Augustinian Congregation of the Assumption.

A Fratest Against More Rank and Pay for General Sickles.

To the Potron of The Six-Six-General his gay to be \$500 annually. The General is a gallant soldler and a beloved comrade, but I none and previous that this this will mare the pot through General Sickles does not need this increase of pay, and ten thousand carnest students of history believe that he never carned promotion to the high rank of Leutenant General is a gallant soldler and a beloved comrade, but I none and previous this his his was received since 1809 more than \$500 annually. The General is a gallant soldler and a beloved comrade, but I none and previous the provious the manufacture of the chains of the design of the authorities planned on safer times, to the will be a thousand surviving officers of volunteers, disabled and now averaging sevents the very constitute of the pay of any content of the pay of the positions are the survey of the pay of the positions are the pay of the pay of th

graduate a milion. It is extraordinary almost beyond belief that the president should not universally be credited byth a sincere, intelligent motive, based on expert knowledge, for his heastancy in accepting a giff which would in his judgment prejudice not only his efforts for a strong undergraduate work but also the very scholastic rank of the university. Had Mr Procter's first letter conveyed the disclaimer which is in his cretion and coatrol of the authorisiss the recent unpleasantness would never have occurred. But so long as the offer of endowment was obviously coupled with a specific giff, of an unpossingle graduate. of an undesirable graduate conducted as a separate school

cept it. Getting money somehow app-how and for any purpose is not a preci-dent's function. It was expert firness and not commercialism which placed Dr. Wilson at the head of Frinc. to: or ratter would have well and

or stopped it at any moment and yet he secured the gift by merely yielding eather rhapsodic plan and acquiescing the more sober scholastic views of his ministrative superiors and the facumanority. Dr. Wilson has stood for heat in college education and stands the recognizedly best in university edution. He has perhops made a mistin not more fully setting forth his view of the programment but the trees. tion. He has perhaps made a mistake in not more fully setting forth his views for general enlightenment, but the trustees will certainly not withdraw their support from a leader at once so efficient and so roised. He may not be an undiscriminating social mixer, but as a president he would be hard to replace. Some of the recent trouble would perhaps have been avoided by a stricter adherence to a better administrative system. Such technical matters should first be formulated in a properly constituted faculty meeting and then submitted to the trustees for definitive decision and announcement before prescriptive rights are claimed for unauthorized developments.

Thompson Hall can at once be built with the Swann money. The graduate students will thus have at least one dormitory, accommodation.

Thompson Hall can at the graduate with the Swann money. The graduate students will thus have at least one dormitory, accommodating as many as wer planned for in the other gift. The president should be upheld in his stand for an recognized line. igher education on recognized lines, to other course will secure to Princeton reputation for true advanced training and scholarship. When such a graduate and scholarship. When such a graduate school is once developed, as it certainly will be, the approximate realization of Dr. West's ideal of residential colleges may perhaps follow in natural sequence of evolution. The distinction between superintion. The distinction between super-imposition and natural development man at first blush seem gratuitously fine, but it is advisedly drawn. It would be scho-lastically suicidal for any graduate univer-ity officially to approve and approach officially to approve and announce an per programme than scholarship, scholar-p, scholarship. Futtron MCM anon, Princeton, 1884. New York, March 21.

NEW

radio Views of "the Anti-Cannon Craze.

From the Hartford Times The outery against Speaker Cannon and his "system"—the legislative methods developed under Speaker Reed by which it became possible to get business done in the national House of Representatives is a craze. Nearly all remarkable and nearly all the character too on the behind the Speaker. *

looks like "good politics" suppose it to the Democrats in the House of sentatives to join in an effort to destroy the system of rules in the House, but what will a Democratic majority in the next House be good for if it can do nothing but engage in internecine conflicts as the Regard the course of the Democrats as well result in twing the hands of a Democratic majority, if there shall be one in the next House of Representatives, and of continuing the party in its present leaderless and

From the Macon Telegraph. There is the strong probability that if the Democrats win the next House they will find the Republicans entrenched in the reastworks the Democrats are structing for the insurgents. The Depar-Speaker and the Democratic Lounittee on Rules will want to be at te to carr it Democratic policies and legislation, and they will find their present position militar ng against them

It is rather discouraging to see the me toric old Democratic party made so often the cracker of a Republican faction's whip

Crying for "1." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Ser. What is the

or superseded by the letter V and I want to make Even one of the magazines on its cover

I saw a sign recently: "The HOUSE that Jack Over in Brooklyn at the corner of concord and Jay streets is a branch of the Brooklyn PVBLIC Library. The office buildings have got the fever and one of them is a "BVILDING."

I may be old fashioned, but I thin business (not BVSINESS) I believe the McAdoo inal is spelled HVDSON

He asked a losn And gave an for! But when he say.

the property of the nation, was originally one of the strongest of Norman keeps. It was probably founded by Alan Bufus, one of the sons of M. a later Royd disagree. was born Farl of Richmond and he bestowed the title upon the magnificent palace which of the Thames. Thus the Elchmond beloved of cockneys has a comparatively modern origin. The curfew, by the way, is still rung from the towey of Richmond Castle at 5 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Whistler's Father TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW AND VERY lovers of art know that the father of the late James Abbott McNelli Whistier, the famous American artist. Colonel Whistier of the United States arms. was one of the officers that sat at the court-mar tial of General Hull for surrendering Hetroit. Mich., to the British. After that Colonel Whistler was sent to Chicago. III . to take command of fort there; and after being honorably discharged from the army be sailed to Russia and was em-ployed by the Russian Government as a civil en-gineer to take charge of building a railroad and dled there JAMES G. W. ABBOTT.

THE BRONK, March 21.

Chicken Laws in Georgia

From the Commerce News Cordele wants a chicken lan It's no good We've had one in Commerce for years and chickens pay no attention to it. They defy city council and crow at the chief of police as he passes up and down the streets.

The Return of Tartaria.

Out of the Fast on wings of fire The simoon, with relentless tre-Howled through the waste, and where it passed all things bowed down beneath the blast That shook destruction from its crest. And then came one in khaki dreat Bearing a Stick, and at his from It guteted down

The tawn, monarch left his lat-Shook his vast mane, and at the world thunder tones defiance harled When through the growing shades of night He saw a Stick leap into sigh And prescient of the awful whack He shuddered and went back

The rivers rush from garge and dell The Vile's malestic floor That cesseless through old Egopt's length Rolls onward with redutiess strength At least it rolled uptil one da-The Cloud Compeller came that was Shaking a Stick, and at his look It shrivelled to a brook

The wide earth bends benesth his treed The dictionary pales and quakes. The alphabet in terror shakes. The sinful nature taker squirms Beneath his heel—so now ye worms. Back to your hotes, no more to roam

He's coming home.

THE INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SEV. SIL more carefully the language of the proattution is examined by members of the Legislature the more clearly is it seed that the language used is superficia equivocal, dangerous and inexpedient even if the existing constitutional differ ence between direct and indirect taxed ought to be removed. The Constitution as it is declares that all levies or contribu tions imposed by Congress on real or per sonal "property," or on its income, are taxes. The Supreme Court so adjudged in 1895 and it is the law. sum of such a tax must be apportioned among tipe States and its quota assign to each for payment according to its population. If the population of all the States is now 90,000,000, if Congress wishes the same number of dollars, and if Nevada has 100,000 people and if New York has 8,000,000, then the former must collecin its own way and pay into the nations treasury \$100,000 and the latter \$5,000,000 That is the law of the land. It shows that in time of war Congress can quickly put under contribution all the pecuniary

sources of the country. The proposed sixteenth amen tempts to divide "direct" taxes into two parts, which are to be (1) taxes on real and personal "property" and (2) taxes on in come "from whatever source derived. and then to leave the former to be apportioned as now, but the latter are n be apportioned as they now must be Why is the difference? Nobody has in formed the Legislature

Your Baltimore correspondent Mr. Machen asked with irresistible force whether or not the income taxes must, it the proposed amendment shall be ratified be laid with geographical uniformity over all the country or incomes in one State may be taxed at one rate and with one exemption, but in another State at a different rate and with a different-exemption No one in the Legislature can answ any more than he can satisfactorily explain why there is to be a separation between taxing property and

Another startling aspect of the pr posed amendment has been revealed which is that under it Congress can tax incomes derived by Justices of preme Court from their salaries. An unrestricted power to tax is a power to destroy. The court could, it is true, declare unconstitutional a tax on their sation." but such an issue would be un seemly and discreditable to the country. The proposed amendment declares that Congress may tax income "from ever source derived.

It does not appear that the court has ever heard argument at the bar and decided that, under the Constitution as it is Congress cannot by taxation dimini the compensation of any Federal Judge. but it is found in the record of the Pollod case that in 1863 an income tax was assessed on the salaries of the Justices Chief Justice Taney protested to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. |Chase, against the exaction because forbidden by the Constitution. No reply was made to the protest, and on March to, 1968, the court ordered the protest inscribed on its records. Subsequently, in 1869, new laws seemed intended to tax the salaries of all civil officers, and Attorney-General Hoar was asked by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Boutwell, whether the salary of a Federal Judge was taxable under the Constitution as it then was. He replied in the negative and the Treasury quiesced.

But that is not all! It has been die closed that the literal language of the proposed amendment will enable Congress to diminish by taxation the compensation of any President in office when the tax is laid. Did President Taft amendment of the Constitution to permit an unapportioned income tax in order to promote the then pending tarif

amendment will not affect any other article in the old Constitution, but Governor Hughes is equally certain that it will. Each of them has been very properly mentioned as fit to be Chief Justice when there is a vacancy in that great office.

Under the old Constitution the question has been this: Which property, salary or income has been by the Constitution withdrawn from taxation? The question will be the same under the new Constituanswer Governor Hughes and Senator

Many who are discussing that disagreement seem to think that the present Constitution forbids by expressed words Congress to tax instrumentalities of a when King of England he built upon the banks. State and a State to tax the instrumentalities of the nation, whereas the contrary is the fact. The forbidding has been made by the Supreme Court and has its custom "that has continued ever since the time foundation in an implication. Chief Justhe forbidding that the responsibility then on the court was "awful," a very few unusual adjective for him to use. The court then declared that certain Federal instrumentalities had been withdrawn from State taxation, and subsequently announced that certain incomes derived from State instrumentalities had been by the Constitution also withdrawn from Federal taxation.

> The proposed amendment expression declares that income may be taxed by Congress "from whatever source derived Mr. Root thinks the Supreme Court can and will interpret somewhat the change out of the new amendment. Precisely so it was said in 1890 that the court would interpret the adjective "reasonable" into the Sherman law before the words "contracts." 'agreements," Ac., but it has. although often requested, stiffly refused ever since to make the insertion. Mr. Root's argument against Mr. Hugher runs almost on all fours with the minority Justices who wished the word "reason able" injected by the court into the antitrust law in a way to alter the ordinary meaning of the language employed by Congress

If the tremendous power of taxation as it now exists is to be modified by a constitutional amendment the change ought as all will agree, to be in unequivocal and unambiguous language from whatever source derived" were introduced in Senate committee as an amendment of the language originally proposed. The change received little or no attention in the Senate, so solicitous were all Senators to be rid of the tariff In the House the amendment was not at all under real debate. The uniformity of income taxes if the proposed amendment shall be ratified, the right of Congress to tax incomes of individuals or corporations derived from State instrumen ties, incomes of Federal Justices and of the President derived from their official salaries, were never publicly considered in either house. ALBANY, March 21.